CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 673 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1974 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Exchanges New Year Greetings with Foreign Party, Gov't Leaders

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards seeing in the New Year 1974 with Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the CC of the Vietnam Workers' Party; **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the CC of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Comrade **S. Luvsan**, First vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR; Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the CC of the Albanian Workers' Party; Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front; **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda; **Faisal ibn Abdul Aziz ibn Saud**, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and **U Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRV; **Trygve Bratteli**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway; and **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; **Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Dr. **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's messages with Colonel **Moussa Traore**, Head of State and President of the Government of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the Military Committee of the National Liberation; **Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; **Mohammad Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army; **Reidar T. Larsen**, Chairman of the CC of the Norwegian Communist Party; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; **Juan Domingo Peron**, President of the Republic of Argentina; **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; General **Gabriel Ramanantsoa**, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy; **Etienne Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo; **Guillermo Rodriguez Lara**, President of the Republic of Ecuador; **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Emperor of the Empire of Iran; and **Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayyan**, President of the United Arab Emirates.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, **Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; **Olav the Fifth**, King of the Kingdom of Norway; **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia; **Karl Gustaf**, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; **Ali Nasser Mohammad**, Premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and **Ahmed Zaki**, Premier of the Republic of the Maldive Islands.

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* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received New Year's messages from **the CC of the Communist Party of Greece (Homeland)**; and **the CC of the Left Party Communists of Sweden.**

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received New Year's telegrams and letters from **Muzatava Hussein**, Chairman of the "Study Committee of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association in Rawalpindi; **Manikral Shresta**, Chief Editor of the "Editorial Board for the Publication of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Nepal and vice-Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; **the "Reading Society for Study of the Works of Genius of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in Southeast Asia; **Sitiae Uuno Kalerov**, Chairman, **Osmo Kaipainen** and **Lase Tapani Keskinen**, vice-Chairmen, and **Kristina Nord Gren-Ra**, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Finland-Korea Association; **Jonpelle Kelstrum**, vice-Chairman, and **Karl Zigdmundsen**, General Secretary, of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee on its behalf; **Polikarp Johnson**, Chairman of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association; **the Italy-Korea Friendship Association; Mamdouh Abdallah**, former Chairman of the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association; **the Simane Prefectural Assemblymen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; the Sumida, Tokyo, District Assemblymen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; the Kyoto Women's Council for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; the Santama, Tokyo, District Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; Kamal Jumbulrat**, Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon and Chairman of the Lebanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; **Mamadu Sako**, General Secretary of the Mali Peace Committee; **Nicolas Cosio**, Chairman of the Arab Socialist National Federation in Cuba and Chairman of the Cuban-Arab Association of Culture; **the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Women's Council; the Tochigi Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Women's Council; Nhazi Alushi**, General Secretary of the Writers and Journalists' Union of Palestine; **Wapik Taibi**, vice-Chairman of the Arab Journalists' Union and Director of the Arab paper "Al Yom"; **Hayashibara Ryukichi**, Director of the Editorial Board of the Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun," and **Takahashi Takehiko**, its Chief Editor; **Hotta Ichiro**, Director of the Editorial Board of the Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun", **Izuta Yutaka**, Chief of the Foreign News Section of the Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun"; **Gasan Sharara**, Director of the Lebanese journal "Al Balryak"; Professor **Manjuratna Shakiya**, Chief Editor and Publisher of the Nepalese weekly "Arpan"; **the "Sananpiye" Publishing House of Finland; Wolid Abudahr**, Director of the Lebanese Paper "Al Muharrit"; **Nasim Humayun**, Director of the Pakistani paper "Tameer"; **Jbrahim Shammas**, Director of the Editorial Board of the Lebanese paper "Sautl Oruba" and General Secretary of the Natzyada Party; **Mathad Akashi**, Manager and Editor of the "Al Sakapatul Usbuiye," newspaper on culture of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Goba Tsutomu**, representative Director of the Toyo Trade Company of Japan on behalf of its employees; **Yoshinari Yoshiaki**, Skipper of the Japanese ship "the Gaikomaru No. 2" on behalf of her crewmen; **Stepanos Manjabinos**, Skipper of the Greek ship "Pros Periti" on behalf of her mates and crewmen; **Matsumoto Kankichi**, Skipper of the Japanese ship "Kyoseimaru" on behalf of her crewmen; **Mori Yoshimi**, Director of the Konan Trade Company; **Takahashi Yoshiyuki**, Acting Director of the Hyeian Trade Company. (KCNA)

"Juche! Towards United, Independent Korea," Collected Interviews with President KIM IL SUNG, Published in Melbourne

Juche! Towards a United, Independent Korea, immortal fifteen historical and contemporary interviews with President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was recently published in Melbourne, Australia, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the DPRK.

The well-bound book, published by Melbourne's New Democratic Publications, is dedicated to President Kim Il Sung, architect of the DPRK, a powerful socialist industrial state and father of the great *Juche* doctrine.

Printed in the place of honor on the first page is his portrait.

The immortal works collected in this book, translated from the Korean original, include: "On the *Juche* Idea of Our Party and Some Problems of the Internal and External Policies of the DPRK Government," answers to questions raised by journalists of the Japanese daily, Mainichi Shimbun, and "A Talk to Reporters of The New York Times."

Stressing the need to study the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung, the publisher remarked:

"Conceived in the revolutionary independence struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the young People's Republic was forced to fight for its survival from an early age.

"The destruction and loss of life wrought by the Japanese was compounded by the intervention of the U.S. aggressive forces.

"Today, however, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands as one of Asia's greatest success stories.

"In only twenty-one years since the U.S. Bomber Command indicated that all possible targets in Korea had been obliterated, the northern part of the country has produced one of the strongest and most progressive economies in Asia.

"Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have utilized their own resources, maintained independence and developed their own economy and society.

"Their watch-word is *Juche*, or 'self-reliance,' and their immediate goal is the unification of their homeland.

"President Kim Il Sung's life is inexorably connected to the modern history of his country. His life symbolizes the long and arduous struggle of the Korean people for national liberation and independence and socialism. His sacrifices are an individual expression of their sacrifices, and their successes are his.

"Who then could be better suited to explain the policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea?

Shown are copies of "Juche! Towards a United, Independent Korea," a collection of immortal interviews with President Kim Il Sung, published by New Democratic Publications in Melbourne, Australia.

"For the student, activist or interested reader, this collection will prove to be an authoritative work."

The introduction to the book writes:

"President Kim Il Sung comes from a family with roots deep in the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the Korean nation.

"'The Juche idea,' says President Kim Il Sung, 'embodied, first of all, in the lines of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence': 'the people themselves are the masters of the revolution and construction; they are the motive force to carry both to success.'

"It is the *Juche* idea which has inspired the Korean people to above all maintain their independence and national self-respect even against the greatest odds.

"Despite the genuine desire of the Korean people for a unified fatherland, the south Korean authorities have used all means to serve their foreign masters. They have imposed fascist repression throughout the southern part, instigated military provocations against the northern part and propagated the spurious concept of there beings 'two Koreas'.

"The 'two Koreas' policy is resisted by all the Korean people. The Korean people desire a unified fatherland.

"President Kim Il Sung and the Government of the DPRK have proposed many means by which the unification can be achieved peacefully.

"President Kim Il Sung has called for an interchange of ideas between the groups of the northern part and of the southern part.

"He has said that 'the difference in systems between north and south need be no obstacle to the promotion and attainment of national unity.'

"However there does exist one obstacle to unity apart from the intransigency of the south Korean authorities; that is, the U.S. army of occupation.

"'The Korean question must be one for the Koreans themselves to settle, on the principle of national self-determination without outside interference.

" 'We Koreans can sit together,' says President Kim Il Sung, 'we can get rid of this mutual distrust and misunderstanding and find a common basis in points of agreement on which to achieve national unity.

"'The Korean people can achieve national unity for themselves.'

"The Korean unification question is one of the most important international problems."

In conclusion, the introduction stated: It is hoped that the reader of this book will gain a much clearer understanding of the Korean people and their Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the importance of President Kim Il Sung.

President KIM IL SUNG's Gifts Conveyed To Syria, Mali and Nepal

A grand ceremony for conveying gifts from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Syrian Government was held at Latakia, a port city of Syria, according to a report from Damascus.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the ceremony were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of the President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The ceremony was attended by the Governor of the Latakia Province, the Latakia Provincial Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Members of the Provincial Party Executive Committee, leading functionaries of social organizations in the province and a large crowd.

Ambassador Han Su Ik and staffers of the DPRK embassy in Syria were present on the occasion.

The ceremony was addressed by the Latakia Provincial Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and Ambassador Han Su Ik.

In his speech the secretary expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Syrian people, for sending those precious gifts.

He also extended thanks to the leader for his political, economic and military assistance to the Syrian people.

He expressed firm solidarity with and support to the Korean people in the struggle for the country's independent reunification.

Each time the name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was mentioned in the speech the huge crowd of people attending the ceremony broke into thunderous applause and warmly responded shouting slogans for strengthening friendship between the Korean and Syrian peoples and the anti-imperialist common struggle.

A grand ceremony was held in Bamako recently for conveying gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Moussa Traore, Head of State of the Republic of Mali, according to a report from Bamako.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was put in place of honour there.

Present at the ceremony were Mohamed Keita, chief of the Mali Gendarmes; Mamadou Chissoko, member of the Mali National Committee for the Relief of Drought Sufferers; and other personages concerned.

Also on hand were Ambassador Kim Jung Gol and staffers of the embassy of our country in Bamako.

The ceremony was addressed by Ambassador Kim Jung Gol and Mamadou Chissoko.

A grand ceremony was held on the Birgandzh City Square recently for conveying gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Nepalese Government, according to a report from Kathmandu.

Set up in place of honour there were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution; and a portrait of Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Present on the occasion were Adan Singh Katayat, Assistant Minister of Food and Agriculture; and leading officials concerned of central and local bodies and a huge crowd.

The national anthems of our country and Nepal were solemnly played.

The ceremony was addressed by Choe Uk Myong, Consul-General of our country in Nepal and the Assistant Minister of Food and Agriculture. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG's New Year Address Widely Reported Abroad

Foreign papers give wide publicity to the New Year address delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, entering upon 1974.

The "People's Daily" on January 2 carried a summary of the New Year address of the leader under the block letter title "President Kim Il Sung Makes New Year Address" and the headline "the Korean people registered brilliant successes on all fronts last year. They will make continued advance this year and effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and strive to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The "Kwangming Daily" and "Liberation Army Daily" carried on the same day summaries of the New Year address of the leader.

Radio Peking on January 2 reported the New Year address.

Under the headline "President Kim Il Sung makes the New Year address," the Hsinhwa News Agency reported the New Year address of the leader on January 1.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" and the Tass News Agency reported it respectively on January 6 and 5.

The January 4 issue of "Scinteia," the Romanian paper, reported the New Year address delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Romania Libera" and other leading papers in the capital also reported the New Year address of the leader on the same day.

The January 6 issues of the Bulgarian papers "Rabotnichesko Delo," "Co-operativno Selo" and "Narodna Mladezh" reported the New Year address made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Bulgarian News Agency also reported the New Year address of the leader.

The Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag" and "Magyar Hirlap," the Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" and Mongolian paper "Unen" reported the New Year address of the leader. (KCNA)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays Saigon's Attack on Chinese Islands

PYONGYANG, Jan. 24 (KCNA) —The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the just stand clarified in the January 11 and 20 statements of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China which lashed at the military provocations of the South Vietnamese puppet clique and sternly denounce the reckless aggressive acts of the Saigon puppet clique.

So stressed the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on January 23.

Pointing out that the Saigon puppet clique of South Vietnam perpetrated the aggressive provocations of barbarously shelling and bombing Hsisha and Nansha Islands, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, the statement declared: This is a criminal aggressive act against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China and an arrogant challenge to the Chinese people. These reckless military provocations of the Saigon puppet clique were meted out decisive punishment by the legitimate self-defensive measures of the People's Republic of China.

The statement continued:

In an attempt to justify its aggressive acts against China's Hsisha and Nansha Islands, the South Vietnamese puppet clique is kicking up a propaganda row full of groundless slanders and calumnies defaming the People's Republic of China. Concurrent with this, it is staging the base farce of complaining to the United Nations Security Council.

This is like "the guilty party filing the suit first" and is nothing but a foolish attempt to veil its territorial ambition.

The South Vietnamese puppet clique must stop at once the reckless provocations against Hsisha and Nansha Islands, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China and the acts of hurling slanders and calumnies at the People's Republic of China.

The statement warned that if the Saigon puppet clique of South Vietnam persists in its aggressive manoeuvres violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, it will surely invite the denunciation of the fair public opinion of the world and sustain a heavier, irretrievable defeat.

Chairman Han Duk Su Exchanges New Year Greetings With Foreign Leaders

Chairman **Han Duk Su** of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) received messages of greetings from Heads of various countries, in reply to his New Year's messages sent to them on the New Year 1974.

Chairman **Han Duk Su** received New Year's messages from **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; **Y. Tsedenbal**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; **Khalifa ben Hamad al-Thani**, Emir of the State of Qatar; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; **Francisco Macias Nguema**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; **Etienne Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo; General **Gabriel Ramanantsoa**, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy; **Seewoosagur Ramgoolam**, Prime Minister of Mauritius; **Dom Mintoff**, Prime Minister of Malta; **Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait; and **the Chief of Protocol** of the Republic of Lebanon

Foreign Guests Visit Korean Hall in Tokyo

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) received on January 25 a Chinese youth delegation headed by Wang Shu-cheng which came to Japan for a visit.

Earlier, Chairman Han Duk Su received on January 10 Hotta Ichiro, Executive Director of the head office in Nagoya of Japanese newspaper "Chunichi Shimbun" and Yamanaka Hukujiro, Managing Editor of the head office of the same paper in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su received Manadou Lamine Conde, Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to Japan on January 12 at the Korean Hall in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su received on January 12 Antaku Tsunehiko, General Secretary of the Assembly-men's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Chairman Han Duk Su received on January 14 a delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization headed by Kamal Baha Ed Din, deputy permanent secretary general of it.

Chairman Han Duk Su received Watanabe Saburi, President, and Inami Hiroshi, acting representative director of the Japan-Korea Association on January 16.

Chairman Han Duk Su received on January 24 Salam Subhi, the first secretary of the embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su cordially met the guests and had friendly conversations with them.

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (17)

To Bring About Great Event of National Liberation

After leaving Hall No. 25, I, mingled with other visitors, move on to Hall No. 26.

Here in this hall I find exhibits representative of historic period of the end of the 1930's and the beginning of 1940's. Through these materials I learn that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new policy of struggle to bring about the great event of national liberation in the light of the fast changing internal and external situation at the end of the 1930's and intelligently led our people to the struggle for its implementation.

Wise Policy Showing Path of Victory in Revolution

I pause before a plaster statue of the leader put up in place of honour. Absorbed in deep thought, he is working out a new line of struggle, putting marks on the operational map on his knees, to cope with the fast changing situation at home and abroad.

After seeing the great figure of the leader with deep emotion, we, guided by the curator, turn our steps towards the wall on which are exhibited historic materials on the internal and external situation prevailing at that time.

In the period between the end of the 1930's and the beginning of the 1940's, the internal and external situation was very complex.

The aggressive war unleashed by the fascist countries expanded into the Second World War. In those days the Japanese imperialists were trying to quickly terminate the Sino-Japanese war, openly revealing their audacious ambition to invade the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia. To this end, they made frantic efforts to turn Korea and Manchuria into their "solid rear."

The Japanese imperialists concentrated their efforts, above all, on "completely annihilating" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, their threat from behind. The enemies mobilized for the "mopping up operation" against the KPRA the main force of the one million strong Kwantung Army and their aggressor troops stationed in Korea.

To cope with the prevailing situation, the leader called the Meeting of Party, Military and Political Cadres of the KPRA at Hsiaohaerhpaling in August 1940 and set forth a new policy of struggle.

The portrait of the leader guiding the meeting attracts the gaze of visitors. Below the portrait are his words in golden letters:

"...during the most difficult period in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we changed the line of struggle. On the one hand, we trained many cadres...in anticipation of the future development of the revolution; on the other, with a view to preserving our forces, we switched over from large to small-unit operations and intensified the underground struggle."

Personally Directing Small-Unit Activities

Also on display in the hall are historic materials showing the leader's energetic guidance of the struggle to carry through the new policy. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed many small units after the Hsiaohaerhpaling Meeting, dispatched them to different areas and guided their activities. To set an example in small-unit activities he personally led one small unit and marched into Yenchi, Antu, Holung and other broad areas of northern and eastern Manchuria.

Our gaze is held by a secret document of Japanese imperialism, "Semi-annual Bulletin on Thought Control" published by the Yenchi County Military Police Headquarters in June and July, 1941. It reads:

"...there is no sign that Kim Il Sung is to carry out brisk and overall large-unit activities. But small units are watching for a chance to switch over to active advance, while persistently conducting mass work, ideological propaganda and reconnaissance."

We can almost see the enemies giving cries of scream and falling down, entrapped by the bold and superb tactics of the leader, as we see the "information on the communists active on the other side of the Amnok-gang and Tumangang Rivers," "Document on punitive operation" worked out by the Nozoe Punitive Headquarters and other secret documents and historic materials of the Japanese imperialists.

In his speech made before the commanders and soldiers of the KPRA at the Chiapikou temporary base in Wangching County in June 1941, the leader again elucidated the KPRA's immediate line of action and formed many small units and groups and sent them to different regions at home and abroad.

One map on a wall holds our eyes, a map showing the areas where the small units of the KPRA were active at that time.

The map shows that many places in northeast China and Chongjin, Wonsan, Pyongyang, Seoul, Pusan, and other towns and villages in the homeland were linked to the Chiapikou secret camp where there was the Headquarters of the revolution in those days. As we follow the photos showing the battles fought by small-unit members, we can clearly see the activities of small units of the KPRA.

There are other photos showing small-unit members who are engaged in political work among the masses disguising themselves as workers and peasants. Pistols and wireless apparatuses used by them are carefully preserved in glass boxes. As I see them my mind goes back to the members of small units and groups who were making surprise raids against the enemy with their nimble and bold tactics, doing political work in different parts and stepping up military reconnaissance activities, in accordance with the leader's order.

Everywhere the members of the small units who were faithful to the leader assaulted the enemy, destroyed his military trains, railways and bridges and munition depots and the political workers rebuilt the wrecked organizations, admitted steadfast workers and peasants into revolutionary organizations and explained and propagated to the broad sections of the people the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines of the great leader.

We pause a moment before a large picture. It shows the leader looking after his men with the gentle affection of a father.

Looking up to the great figure of the leader, I deeply feel again the sagacious leadership of the leader who leads the Korean revolution to victory, his affection warmer than the sun, and his paternal care higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea. His paternal love and care for his men—this was the source of invincible might that enabled the men of the KPRA to follow the leader at any time and at any place like the sunflower turning towards the sun and fight to the end with single-hearted devotion to him and the revolution overcoming all difficulties and ordeals.

Through the inspection of Hall No. 26, I once again clearly realized the correctness of the strategic and tactical line set forth by the leader at the Hsiaohaerhpaling Meeting and its great vitality.

It was thanks to the well-advised leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our people could defeat the brigandish Japanese imperialists and hasten the great event of national liberation.

Kim Ik Kwon
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Rodong Sinmun Calls for New Upsurge in Agriculture

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) runs an editorial headlined "Let Us Effect a New Upsurge in Bringing the Rural Theses to Realization and in Agricultural Production along the Road Indicated by the Leader at the National Agricultural Congress."

The editorial says:

The National Agricultural Congress was a congress of victors proudly showing how much our countryside has changed its looks and what high level our agriculture has reached with the rapid progress of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions along the road indicated by "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" (published on Feb. 25, 1964) and a congress of mechanization and chemicalization, a significant congress which marked an occasion for a great leap in bringing the rural theses to realization and developing the rural economy in our country.

At the National Agricultural Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, delivered a programmatic speech in which he reviewed the miraculous successes of our agriculture and the victorious path traversed by our countryside and put forward a clear orientation and definite fighting tasks for our socialist countryside.

The programmatic speech of the leader at the congress is a revolutionary banner that spreads a bright prospect for our agricultural working people and people and inspired them with the justness of their cause and the conviction of victory and a militant program that arouses them powerfully to a fruitful struggle and new heroic feats which will achieve a new leaping progress in socialist rural construction and agricultural production.

The editorial quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying in his New Year address:

"Our cooperative farmers, infinitely loyal to the Party, effectively carried out all the farm work and reaped last year, too, an unprecedentedly rich harvest and opened up broad prospects for successfully fulfilling the assignment of grain production under the Six-Year Plan."

The editorial refers in detail to the great leap made in implementation of the great rural theses and in agricultural production last year and the great stride made in the endeavours for scaling the ideological and material fortresses in the countryside, under the wise guidance of the leader.

All the victories and successes made in socialist rural construction and agricultural production are entirely attributable to the tested, revolutionary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the editorial stresses.

It continues:

The entire Party members and working people are now faced with heavy and vast tasks to carry the cardinal tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in the great rural theses authored by the leader and hit the grain target (7,000,000-7,500,000 tons) under the Six-Year Plan without fail this year, holding aloft the programmatic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Agricultural Congress.

The editorial calls for energetically pushing ahead as ever with the rural technical revolution, among other things, to consolidate the material and technical foundations of agriculture all the more and placing the farming on a scientific and technical basis, and refers to concrete ways for the fulfilment of this task.

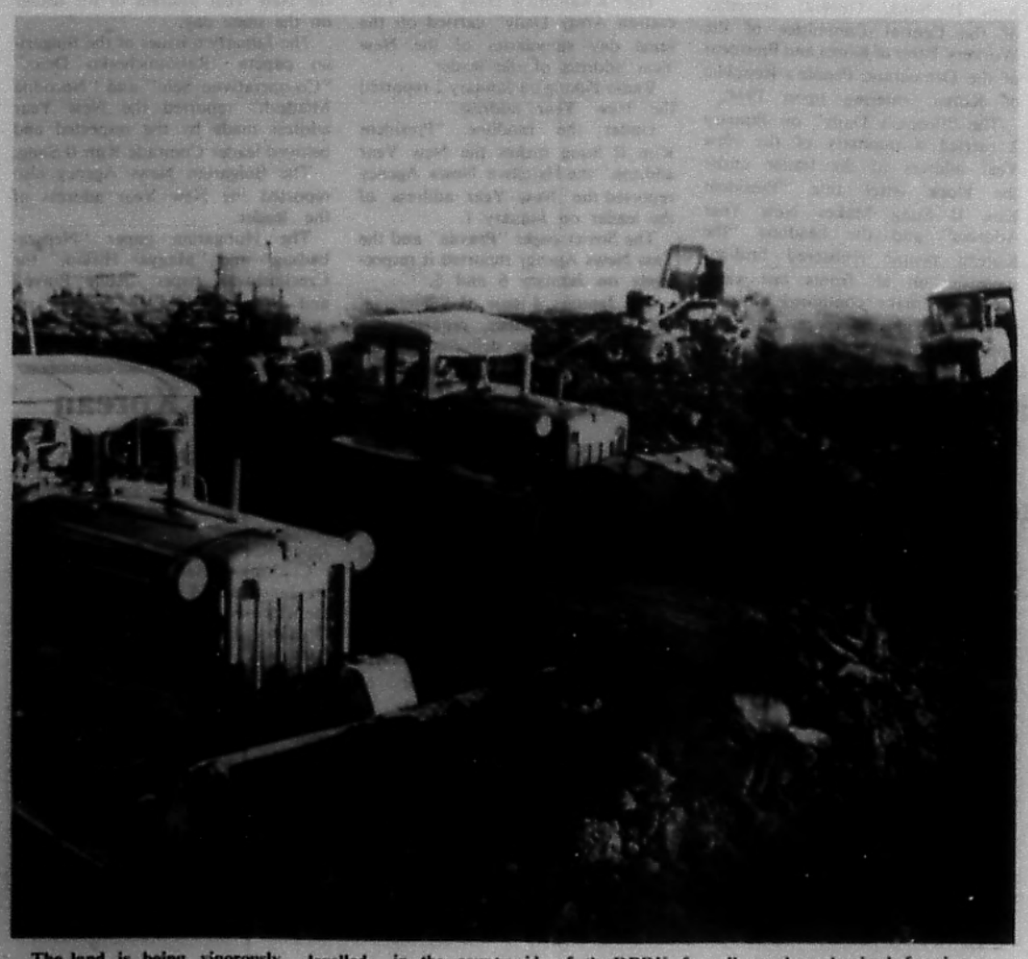
The editorial lays particular stress on accelerating the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalisation of agriculture and raising the role of the scientists and technicians.

The editorial also calls for vigorous promotion of the cultural revolution with the introduction of cultured practices in technical management, production work and life as its main content.

Touching upon the ideological revolution, the editorial notes that to give definite precedence to the ideological revolution is the key to the successful performance of the huge revolutionary tasks in the socialist rural construction.

The editorial underscores the necessity to further increase the role of county, the base linking town with the countryside in all fields, political, economic and cultural, in order to energetically push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and effect another leap forward in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production.

In conclusion the editorial calls for marching forward dynamically to make an epochal advance in implementing the theses this year in which the tenth anniversary of the publication of the great rural theses falls and hit the grain target under the Six-Year Plan without fail, upholding the programmatic speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Agricultural Congress and his New Year address of 1974. (KCNA)



The land is being vigorously levelled in the countryside of the DPRK for all-round mechanized farming.

Immortal Is Cause of Lenin

-Rodong Sinmun Editorial Article-

PYONGYANG, Jan. 21 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of V.I. Lenin today's Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) carries an editorial article headlined "Immortal Is the Cause of Lenin."

The article says:

The great Lenin dedicated all his life to the sacred revolutionary cause of freedom and liberation of the world working class and oppressed nations and performed immortal feats for the victory of socialism and communism. His name is deeply cherished in the hearts of the Communists and revolutionary peoples of all countries.

Outstanding Thinker And Theoretician

Lenin, it goes on, was an outstanding thinker and theoretician and a great leader of the revolution who carried forward and developed Marxism with his genius and carried it to shining reality.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Lenin firmly defended the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism by his uncompromising struggle against opportunist trends of all hues and creatively developed and further enriched Marxism to suit the new historical conditions of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution....

"Leninism is creative Marxism in the era of imperialism, the theory and strategy and tactics of the proletarian revolution, a powerful weapon in the hands of the revolutionary peoples for overthrowing the old society and creating a new world, and a great militant banner of our times."

Lenin, the continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels, defended steadfastly the revolutionary quintessence and purity of Marxism through his uncompromising struggle against all brands of opportunist trends and creatively developed it to suit the new historical conditions, thereby founding Leninism and lifting Marxism to a higher plane.

Noting that Leninism is the Marxism in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the article says that the great Lenin founded a perfectly logical theory on imperialism and formulated the question of the victory of the socialist revolution in one country, the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and the organizational and ideological foundation and tactical principles of a Marxist Party of new type.

Saying that the colonial-national question holds an important place in Lenin's theory, the article says:

Lenin attached great significance particularly to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries in the East and directed deep attention to it. He predicted that it would play an immensely great revolutionary role in the development of the world revolution in the future.

As the idea of Lenin correctly reflected the matured requirements of development of human history and the interests and aspiration of the exploited and oppressed masses of people, it gripped the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and powerfully inspired the Russian working class and the exploited and oppressed people of all lands to a struggle for freedom and liberation, national independence, and socialism and communism.

Pointing out that Lenin led the October Socialist Revolution in Russia to victory, hewing the first path of the victory of the socialist revolution in the world, the article stresses: This was a world-historical event which opened up a new historic era of the downfall of capitalism and the victory of socialism in the world.

Lenin triumphantly led the struggle of the Soviet people to found and consolidate the Soviet state and build socialism after the October Socialist Revolution and devoted his all to the victory of socialism and communism till the last moments of his life, the article says.

The Soviet people who took over Lenin's cause have converted their once backward country in a historically short period into a powerful socialist state with world's first class industry and up-to-date science and technology, the article points out.

It continues:

Great changes have taken place also in the development of the world revolution under the banner of the great Lenin.

Socialism has turned into a world-wide system, going beyond the boundary of a country and its might has grown stronger.

Today the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, holding aloft the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the banner of revolution, are rising up in a vigorous struggle to cut the life-line of imperialism and win the national independence, democracy and socialism in those areas.

The whole course of modern history full of revolutionary events eloquently proves the invincible vitality of Leninism as a great theory for the revolutionary transformation of the world.

Juche Idea: Correct Marxist-Leninist Guiding Idea

The article stresses:

The name of Lenin has always been cherished deep in the hearts of the Korean people and his immortal ideas have been brilliantly carried forward and developed in our country.

From the time when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, began leading our revolution, the Korean communist movement and national liberation struggle have advanced under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and Leninism has been brought to shining realization in our country, making further development.

Saying that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, founded the great *Juche* idea with his scientific penetration into the lawful demands of the revolutionary struggle and the essential demands of the international communist movement which has entered a new stage of development, and the aspiration of the revolutionary people, the article goes on:

The *Juche* idea is a correct Marxist-Leninist guiding idea for the revolution and construction in which Marxism-Leninism has been developed to a new, higher stage in conformity with the demand of our times.

The *Juche* idea is an ever-victorious revolutionary idea that gives a scientific exposition of the objective truth on the revolutionary struggle and the fundamental principles of revolution and powerfully inspires and rouses the popular masses to the revolutionary struggle of all forms for defence of independence and leads it to victory.

With the founding of the great *Juche* idea by the leader, our people became the possessor of a correct guiding idea and guiding compass in the struggle for achieving national and social emancipation and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and have been able to victoriously shape their destiny with a firm hold on it.

Referring to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in our country to victory after liberation, holding high the banner of *Juche*, the revolutionary banner of independence, self-reliance and self-defence, the article declares:

By creatively applying and developing the Marxist-Leninist theories the leader propounded the original new lines of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and steadfastly carried them through, establishing the most superior socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

The article continues:

The leader has given most correct and original answers to such theoretical and practical questions arising in the building of socialism and communism after the establishment of the socialist system as the question of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and proletarian dictatorship, the question of occupying the two fortresses, ideological and material, that must be captured without fail on the road to socialism and communism, the question of the class struggle under socialism and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and the question of the final solution of the rural question, thus leading our people's struggle for socialist and communist construction along a straight path of victory.

By embodying the *Juche* idea the leader put forth the line of reunifying the country independently, on democratic principles and in a peaceful way without interference of outside forces, and has confidently guided our people to the fulfilment of the nation-wide cause.

Strategy of World Revolution

And he indicated the basic strategy of the world revolution, the strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the revolutionary principles and ways for the achievement of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and comprehensively developed and systematized the theories and strategies and tactics for the development of the world revolution and the international communist movement.

The great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung with the *Juche* idea as their quintessence are the great Marxism-Leninism of our times when imperialism is heading to final ruin and socialism and communism are triumphing on a world-wide scale and great revolutionary ideas which give scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in different stages of the development of revolution and in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Saying that our Party and our people have always remained faithful to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause and regard it as their important revolutionary task to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and develop the international revolutionary movement, the article declares in conclusion:

Upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in the future, too, as in the past, we will continue to fight staunchly against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the Communist and Workers' Parties, with the world working class, with the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples and with all the peace-loving peoples of the world. And we will positively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for national independence and freedom.

(Subtitles are ours—Ed.)

DPRK's Economic Expansion Not Affected By Worldwide Economic Crisis

The economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is steadily developing on a very secure basis, not influenced by the worldwide economic fluctuation and crisis.

DPRK President Kim Il Sung taught in his New Year address:

"Although the world is swept by a very serious economic fluctuation and many countries are undergoing a fuel crisis and various other economic difficulties, the economy of our country is steadily developing on a very stable basis, free from the impact of this worldwide economic fluctuation and crisis."

The fluctuation of production is getting worse than ever before in the capitalist countries owing to the fuel crisis and other difficulties.

According to foreign press reports, entering the New Year many plants in the United States have closed their gates owing to the fuel crisis, rendering 4.5 million workers unemployed. In England a large number of industrial establishments closed their gates one after another owing to the energy crisis, leaving 750,000 workers jobless as of January 2.

Major Japanese industries are also facing a serious economic crisis and fluctuation owing to the energy crisis.

More serious is the economic bankruptcy in south Korea which relies most heavily on imports for raw materials and fuel. Eighty per cent of the enterprises in south Korea operated with foreign loans are undergoing a crisis. Even a significant number of industrial establishments there are proving insolvent one after another owing to a 50 per cent cut in fuel supplies.

All this fluctuation results from serious reliance on other countries for raw materials and fuel in corrupt capitalist countries.

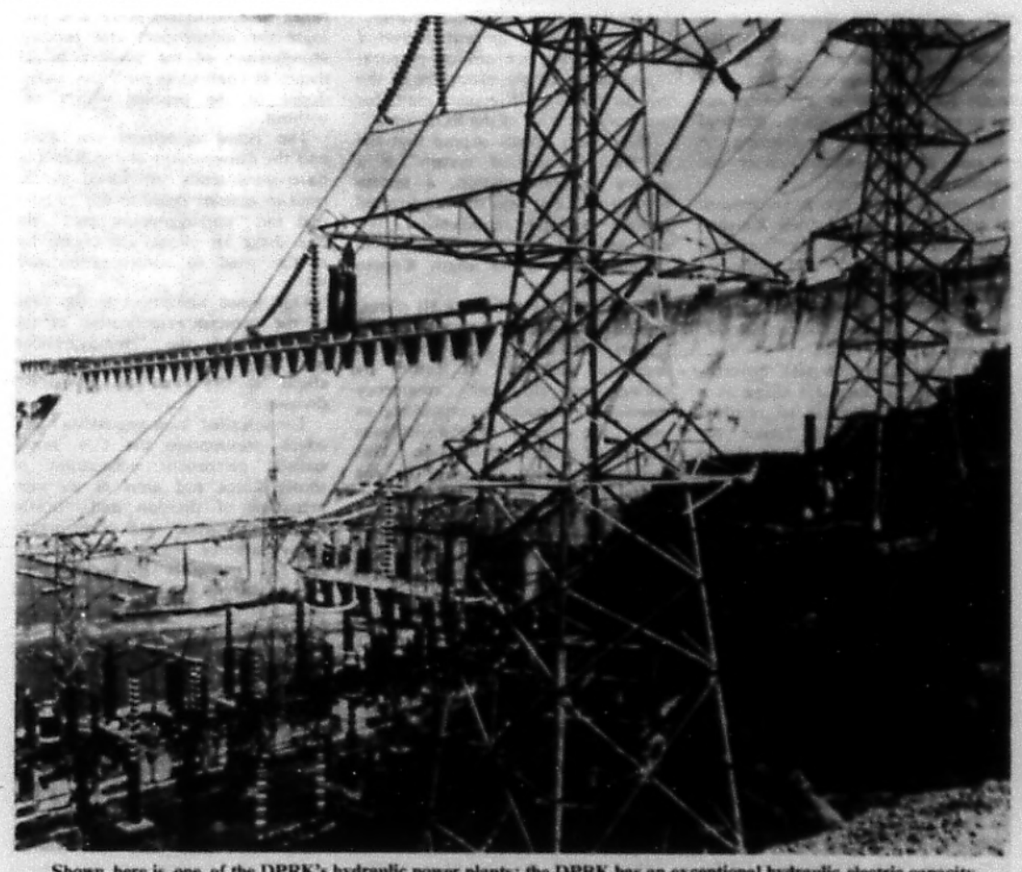
But the industry of the DPRK with solid raw material, fuel and power bases is on a steady growth, knowing no stagnation and not marking time.

Under the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) the economy has developed and is developing incessantly at ever faster pace on a stable basis.

An uninterrupted advance and leap forward have been made in the coal, mining, electric power, metal, engineering and chemical industries, in the light industry and in all other domains of the national economy, many factories, enterprises, work shops and workteams have already hit the targets of the Six-Year Plan or overfulfilled their assignments for five years or four years of this plan.

Over the last four years the general machine industry has developed at the fast pace of 43 per cent on a yearly average, surpassing by far the annual average rate of growth in the whole period of industrialization.

Entering this year, workers in the domains of capital construction, engineering, chemical, mining, coal, metal and light industries and fisheries, forestry, communications, transport and all other domains of the national economy are overfulfilling their daily plans set much higher than last year.



Shown here is one of the DPRK's hydraulic power plants; the DPRK has an exceptional hydraulic electric capacity.

During the Six-Year Plan in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the coal output will grow 1.8 times, electricity output 2.1 times, ore output 2 times, metallurgical output 1.8 times, machine production 2.7 times, shipbuilding 5.8 times, chemical output 2.5 times, the output of building materials 1.9 times and textile output will reach 500 to 600 million metres.

In this period the value of the gross industrial output will grow 2.2 times - 2.3 times in the means of production and 2 times in consumer goods.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung in the talk with the permanent director, and general director of the editorial board, of the Japanese "Iwanami" Publishing House said that the Six-Year Plan is expected to be fulfilled in 1975 nearly on all indices.

The invariably high tempo of the development of the economy has been constantly and firmly maintained all along in the whole period of socialist construction, not temporarily at a certain stage of economic development.

It is because a powerful *Juche*-based industry firmly depending on domestic natural resources and raw materials has been founded and a solid foundation of the country's independent national economy has been laid under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung that the economy of the DPRK is making steady and rapid development on a very stable basis, not being influenced by the worldwide economic fluctuation.

The great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung who had long matured a grand plan for building a socialist independent national industry in Korea indicated a most straight path of building an independent, modern industry and has led most correctly the Korean people to solve on their own efforts all difficult and complex problems arising in the building of the modern industry in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

In accordance with the line put forth by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, Korean working people have rapidly developed the industry, using home raw materials and fuel, with priority given to the mining and power industries in the building of the socialist independent national industry.

The power base of the country has been further expanded and consolidated in the northern half of the DPRK through a correct combination of the construction of hydraulic and thermal power plants, large-scale power plants and medium- and small-size power plants in keeping with the rapid development of the national economy and the demands of the overall technical revolution. The power plants are operating with their own resources.

The existing coal mines have been reconstructed and expanded and medium- and small-scale coal mines extensively developed along with large ones in the northern half of the DPRK to lay solid fuel bases of their own.

With the development of the coal industry kept ahead of other fields, Korea is satisfactorily meeting the rapidly growing demands of all branches of the national economy for fuel such as anthracite, bituminous coal and high caloric coal.

Through an energetic drive to develop the industry with home raw materials, iron is produced with rich anthracite of the country and chemical fibres are produced out of inexhaustible limestone and reed to supply raw materials to light industry.

Coal is one of the major energy sources and a principal material. The DPRK is speeding up the mechanization of coal-mining operations to exploit its inexhaustible coal deposits. Photo shows the Chollima Anju Colliery.

In the open-pit Musan Mine iron-ore production is rapidly increasing. The DPRK abounds in iron ore with enough iron- and steel-making plants.

Socialist Emulation Launched for Pre-schedule Fulfilment of 6-Year Plan

The working people of Chollima Korea are energetically waging a drive from the beginning of the year to fulfil ahead of schedule this year's national economy plan, which is of decisive significance in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The year of 1974 is a year when our people should strive with redoubled efforts for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule."

The builders of the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant which will rise imposingly as a creation of a far-reaching plan have created an unprecedented construction speed in the flame of the socialist emulation.

The Chollima riders in different domains of the national economy—the workers of the Guard Laureate Chollima Ryongyang Mine, the Guard Laureate Sinpo Fisheries Office, the Musan Mine, the Ryongdae Coal Mine, the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Limyongsu Forestry Office—challenged the factories and enterprises in their respective domains to a socialist emulation.

Iron and Steel

The metal industrial workers of our country have been effecting a new innovation in the production of iron and steel from the outset of the New Year. In the first 15 days of this year, they increased the output of pig iron by 64 per cent, steel by 23 per cent and rolled steel by 46 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year to meet more satisfactorily the ever growing demand for iron and steel in various domains of the national economy.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron Complex and the Kim Chaek Iron Works, gigantic metallurgical bases of the country, have swiftly increased the pig iron output by rationally improving the system of processing raw materials.

The Hwanghae Iron Complex has lifted the daily output of sintered ore by 80 per cent as compared with the daily average figure of last year. And the Kim Chaek Iron Works produces 1.2 times as much sintered ore and reduced ball ore as last year. Especially, the Hwanghae Iron Complex has chalked up a record high in its production since its commissioning.

The Songjin Steel Works and other iron and steel works have fulfilled their January steel production plans at 104 to 117 per cent in the last half a month and raised the rolled steel output by 30 to 80 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Works, the cradle of Chollima, are creditably carrying into practice their determination to turn out this year 1.5 times as much steel and rolled steel as last year by further speeding up the modernization of the equipment. They carried out their January steel production plan at 112 per cent as of January 15. By introducing the automatic continuous roughing process, they upped the production of rolled steel by 80 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

This year our country will witness the completion of the expansion projects of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the April 13 Iron Works and the construction of gigantic metallurgical bases which will further strengthen the independence of our ferrous metallurgical industry and meet more satisfactorily the ever growing demand for iron and steel in all branches of the national economy.

In 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, our country will produce 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig iron and luppe, 3.8-4 million tons of steel and 2.8-3 million tons of rolled steel.

Agriculture

The co-operative fields of Korea are abustle from the beginning of the year with a vigorous drive of the agricultural working people to hit this year the grain target of the Six-Year Plan.

They have already carried to the fields 2 times as much compost as in the corresponding period last year.

Big successes have also been made in land levelling. Vast well-planned fields 4 times that of last year in acreage have taken shape in the first ten odd days of the month.

The co-operative farms throughout the country are busy securing medium- and small-size farm implements making cold-frame beds for rice seedlings and repairing and readjusting tractors.

Technical guidance is strengthened by the agricultural guidance organs of all levels to bring the per-*chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) yield of paddy rice to six tons and that of maize to five tons this year and to increase the per-*chongbo* harvest of grain by one ton above last year on those co-operative farms which have already hit these targets.

Now all the co-operative farms are establishing a scientific manuring system to apply microelement fertilizers to each plot on the basis of analysis of soil properties and weather conditions and the specific qualities of crops and their strains.

The co-operative farms have directed much efforts to apply more than 20 tons of compost to each *chongbo* of field. The result is that in the first 10 odd days of the month two times as much compost as in the corresponding period last year has been collected.

An energetic drive for hitting the grain target of the Six-Year Plan is also afoot among the tractor drivers who stand on the forefront of the rural technical revolution.

The workers of farm machine plants and trailing machine plants in Hamhung, Sariwon, Haeju and in other areas are bringing about a new upsurge in the production of various types of trailers, rice transplanting machines, sowing machines, weeders and harvesters so as to send them to the countryside before the farming season. A large number of tractor drivers and skilled workers are trained in cities and counties of the country to operate an increasing number of tractors and different types of trailing farm machines.

Co-operative farms in intermediary areas and mountain districts are also busy sprouting seeds and tending them with good care to bring the per-*chongbo* yield of maize to over 5 tons by planting high-yielding and well-tested seed maize.

All the farmers are making an intensive technical study for acquiring knowledge about soil, fertilizers, water, electricity and machines so as to bring the farming on a scientific and technical basis with the attitude of a master toward the revolution.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.) (KCNA)

DPRK Delegations in Japan

A visiting delegation of the Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers of the DPRK pays a call to the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education.

A five-member delegation of the Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Choe Jung Sam, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers flew in Tokyo on Jan. 17 at the invitation of the Japan Teachers Union. Its second visit to Japan is aimed at attending the 23rd National Seminar of the Japan Teachers Union and the 20th National Seminar of the Japan High School Teachers Union on Education which were jointly held in Yamagata, Japan on Jan. 18.

They also took time out from hard schedules to meet with representatives of Japanese public organizations and progressive teachers and people at large in order to give them more information about brilliant successes in the educational work of the DPRK developing under the banner of the *Juche* idea and met with Korean residents in Japan and Korean teachers.

Prior to this delegation, a seven-member delegation of the foreign trade company of the DPRK headed by Li Ju San, member of the Committee for Promoting Trade of the DPRK, and President of the Taebo Foreign Trade Company of Korea arrived on Jan. 10 in Tokyo.

Re 530-Year-Old Korean Alphabet, "Hunmin Chongum"

"Hunmin Chongum," a precious fruit of the creative ingenuity and talent of the resourceful Korean people, is one that attained the highest level in the world history of development of letters, declared Hong Gi Mun, vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is a very excellent alphabet which is easy to learn and with which we can freely transcribe not only the sounds of the Korean language, but the sounds of any other languages of the Eastern and Western countries.

He said this in his report delivered at a meeting held in Pyongyang on January 15 in commemoration of the 530th anniversary of the institution of the Korean alphabet "Hunmin Chongum" (January, 1444).

Put up in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people and the benevolent father.

Present at the meeting together with men of science, education and the press and colleagues were Comrade Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Members of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Li Guk Ro and Paek Nam Un; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; Choe Jung Guk, President of the Academy of Social Sciences; and Li Gi Yong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

In his report for the occasion, vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences Hong Gi Mun said that owing to the flunkeyist acts of the feudal rulers for a long historical period and the national language obliterating policy of the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea, our excellent national letters covered a road of ordeals through many twists and turns, their normal development restricted.

It was only thanks to the *Juche*-based philological idea of the leader and his wise leadership that our spoken and written language has made allround efflorescence and development along the road of *Juche*-based development.

Referring to the idea propounded by the leader on protecting and using our pure native words and further developing them in conformity with the demand of the present times, he stressed: This idea of the leader is a great idea that indicates the road of the *Juche*-oriented development of the national language and the most correct direction of building it and provides a firm guarantee for the working class in power to correctly combine what is national and what is of working-class nature in the development of language.

Under the wise leadership and constant care of the leader, our national language is playing its role as a powerful weapon of revolution and construction, he said.

The reporter pointed out that our language is undergoing a grave crisis in south Korea today due to the national language obliterating policy of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and laid stress on waging a vigorous struggle on a nation-wide scale to defend our language.

A more solid foundation should be laid to make our spoken and written language blossom more beautifully and achieve a uniform development of the national language with the northern half of the DPRK building socialism playing the central role and with the Pyongyang language, the cultural language, as the main, he emphasized in conclusion.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

* Winter sports contests among the teams of provinces (and cities under direct jurisdiction) at the Fourth People's Sports Competitions of the DPRK were held at the Kanggye skating rink from Jan. 8 to 12.

* Li Gyu Ul, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Albania, presented on Jan. 4 his credentials to Haxhi Lleshi, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic.

* Dieudonne Itoua, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 11 by plane.

* The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries sent telegrams respectively to the Australian Red Cross Society and the Australia-DPRK Committee, expressing sympathy for the flood damage in Australia.

* Janus August Worm Faludan, first Ambassador Extraodinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 15 by air.

* A government military delegation of the DPRK headed by Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Zanzibar, paid a courtesy call on Aboud Jumbe, First vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on Jan. 13.

* Talks between government trade delegations of the DPRK and Hungary were held recently in Budapest.

* An agreement on cooperation in fisheries between the Governments of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on Jan. 18.

* An agreement on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1974 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Albanian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Jan. 21.

* A delegation of the Young Communist League of Peru headed by Miguel Rincon, Secretary in Charge of Organization of the National Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Peru, arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 22 by plane, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

(KCNA)

Jolly Korean Pupils In Hokkaido

Shown here is a jolly scene at the snow-blanketed playground of the Hokkaido Korean Primary and Middle School.

This school, located in Sapporo, Hokkaido, the nothernmost island of Japan, is a boarding school, with the local Korean population scattered throughout the island. The school was established on April 11, 1961 as a result of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, and of the high patriotic zeal of the Korean residents.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) runs 158 modernly-equipped schools, forming a uniform kindergarten-to-university democratic national educational system.

These Korean schools received (as of December 1973) 14,648,078,533 Japanese yen worth of educational aid funds and scholarships remitted on 52 occasions since 1957 by President Kim Il Sung.

The educational programme of Chongryun has been undertaken with great success despite the obscurantist "assimilation policy" of the Japanese Government.

The purpose of the schools is to educate the Korean students to become able nation-builders with a deep love for their socialist fatherland.

They are strongly desirous of studying together with the south Korean brothers and sisters in a reunified Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Denounces "Non-Aggression Pact" Ruse By Pak Jung Hi Clique as Treacherous "Two-Korea" Plot

PYONGYANG, Jan. 26 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today carries an editorial headlined "Country-Selling, Treacherous Slogan of Splittists Designed to Evade Conclusion of Peace Agreement and Justify 'Two Koreas' Plot," exposing and denouncing the reactionary nature of the "non-aggression pact" brought forward by traitor Pak Jung Hi.

The editorial reads in full:

Traitorous Splittist

Recently, Pak Jung Hi held a "New Year news conference," at which he made public the so-called "administrative policy."

In it he made a long-winded tirade, using every phraseology. He began with insulting at will the south Korean students and people who aspire after the democratization of society and the national reunification and betraying his real intention to intensify the suppression of them and went the length of raising again the "anti-communist" hue and cry on the pretext of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and twaddling about the "establishment of security posture" reeking of powder.

The harangue made by him at the "news conference" that day was what he had clamoured about all along like chanting a prayer. It was intended only to clamp down on the people more harshly in south Korea, keep the split and whip up a war hysteria.

In a word, in the so-called "New Year news conference" Pak Jung Hi revealed once again his dirty nature as a military fascist, splittist, traitor and bellicose element.

This was proved well by the fact that he did not mention a word about such urgent question facing the nation as the question of reunification in his three-hour-long tedious speech, while croaking about the "harmony of all people," "seditious students," "emergency measures," the so-called "threat," "establishment of security posture," "peaceful co-existence" and the like.

At the end of making the stereotyped "anti-communist" clamouring and slinging mud without any justification at our proposal on concluding a peace agreement, he brought forward a fantastic proposal on "non-aggression pact" evidently at someone's instigation.

It goes without saying that this is a ruse to evade the conclusion of a peace agreement proposed earlier by us and veil his policy of war and policy of national split.

As everyone knows, the so-called "non-aggression pact" suggested by the Pak Jung Hi clique this time is devoid of any substantial points guaranteeing the country's peace.

The history of all armed clashes, big or small, in the East and in the West shows that peace can never be ensured by a mere verbal promise of non-aggression, without any practical guarantee to remove their factor. If a fire is to be prevented, its source must be removed.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique did not utter a word about putting an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, while coming out with the so-called "non-aggression pact" and loudly talking about "peace."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea."

U.S. imperialism not only provoked a war of aggression in Korea but has been constantly jeopardizing peace in our country to this day since the war. It is the U.S. imperialists who are obstructing the reunification of our country, weaving the "two Koreas" plot and bringing even the Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. It is also the U.S. imperialists who are supplying arms to the south Korean puppets and instigating them to confrontation with and war against us.

It is not because of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" but because of the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression that tension still persists in Korea.

This is a stark fact. Under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remain in south Korea and they are constantly reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea and introducing there military equipment in large quantities, how can the country's peace be maintained and its independent and peaceful reunification be achieved?

To argue that "peace can be made durable" only if a "promise" is made between the north and the south with the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces remaining in south Korea is nothing but an attempt to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea and freeze the division.

The "non-aggression pact" put forward by the Pak Jung Hi clique provides no conditions for guaranteeing peace in our country. Moreover, it artificially separates peace from the question of peaceful reunification under the pretext of "making peace durable" and delays the solution of the question of national reunification indefinitely.

This was clearly shown by the fact that he babbled that "the time and conditions are not ripe to settle the reunification question right now" and the north and the south should "conclude a pact" and "co-exist peacefully."

Originally, peaceful co-existence can be applied only to the relations between different states. The attempt to apply it to the domestic issue of one nation and one country is to divide our nation and our country into two nations and two countries. It is nothing but an intention to freeze the division of the north and the south, keeping aloof from our nation's cause of reunification.

To live in "peaceful co-existence" with our homogeneous nation kept artificially split, as claimed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, means peace in name only and in this state the antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south will persist endlessly and no peace can be guaranteed.

For a truly durable peace in our country it is necessary to take practical steps for dispelling the danger of war and all efforts for peace should be closely linked with the cause of national peaceful reunification.

Only then, is it possible to firmly guarantee a genuine peace in the country and accelerate the cause of its peaceful reunification.

The proposal on concluding a peace agreement put forward earlier by us is a most fair and aboveboard peace suggestion reflecting this demand in a comprehensive way.

As widely known to the world, in his historic speech delivered on August 14, 1955, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, proposed that all foreign troops occupying south Korea be withdrawn from it and that the north and the south should declare before the Korean people and the peoples of the whole world their duty to solve the question of Korea's reunification only by peaceful means, without recourse to any force of arms against the other side, with a view to removing the existing distrust and tension between them.

Since then we have repeatedly put forward such proposals at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and other Congresses of the Party and at sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly. We proposed more than once to the present rulers of south Korea, too, to force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea, reduce the armed forces of the two sides and conclude a peace agreement.

In particular, after the start of the north-south dialogue, we raised it as a prerequisite to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification to remove, above all, the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south and ease the tension between them, and repeatedly advanced the five-point peace proposal: the cessation of arms reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the reduction of armed forces and armaments, stoppage of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries, and the conclusion of a peace agreement.

All these peace proposals made by us are truly peaceful ones which can remove the source of war and practically guarantee peace in our country and patriotic ones which can accelerate the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

As they are fair, these proposals have enjoyed the unanimous approval and support of the peace-loving peoples of the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

"Two-Korea" Plot

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique came out with the "non-aggression pact" against peace and peaceful reunification, trampling down these just proposals of ours that can guarantee the country's peace and promote its peaceful reunification. And why? It is a clumsy drama intended to avoid the conclusion of a peace agreement, prerequisite to the improvement of the relations between the north and the south, and persistently maintain the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south, keeping the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea, and is a treacherous act to execute at all costs the criminal "two Koreas" policy by freezing the division of our country under the signboard of "peace."

In other words, this is an attempt to sell off to us the "two Koreas" policy which had been coolly treated at the United Nations and a jugglery to fix the national split forced upon the Korean people by the outside forces as a division "agreed upon" between the two sides.

The "non-aggression pact" advertised by the Pak Jung Hi clique is a slogan of the splittists to obstruct the reunification and freeze the division and a treacherous slogan to perpetuate the division and offer south Korea to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors lock, stock, and barrel.

No matter how loudly the Pak Jung Hi clique who seek only division may wax eloquent, one can expect of them no other tune than that of division.

To begin with, in our country the Pak Jung Hi clique have never wanted peace or peaceful reunification but have sought only north-south confrontation, division and war.

From the first days of their seizure of power the Pak Jung Hi clique have incited north-south confrontation and exacerbated tension, putting up the "anti-communist policy" and "prevail-over-communism unification," and have categorically turned down all our repeated, sincere proposals. It is widely known that even after the start of the north-south dialogue the south Korean bellicose elements rejected our five-point peace proposals under the preposterous pretext that it is "premature" and were bent on only stepping up preparations for war, refusing even to have negotiations on military affairs. Today the tension and the tragedy of division have been lasting for nearly 30 years in our country. If the south Korean rulers have the slightest concern for peace and peaceful reunification, how can they talk about "time" and the like and engage themselves only in the war gamble that menaces peace and blocks peaceful reunification?

The so-called "October revitalization" farce which the Pak Jung Hi clique staged at the point of the bayonet, after binding the people hand and foot, and the ensuing developments make it all the clearer that they are putting spurs to the war preparations and increasing tension, and dreaming of "prevail-over-communism unification," opposed to peaceful reunification.

After the notorious "October revitalization" the south Korean rulers have frenziedly incited antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south, becoming noisier in their cry for "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" under the cloak of "harmony of all people," and begged for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and induced Japanese monopoly capital in a wholesale manner, tightening their tie-up with outside forces, under the slogan of "buildup of strength."

Under the pretext of "allout security," they have stepped up with increased frenzy the arms race and war preparations, hastening the execution of the powder-reeking "five-year plan for the modernization of the ROK army."

Hard facts vividly expose that the so-called "revitalized system" is a system of confrontation, a system of split and a system of war directed against peaceful reunification, not one designed to "underpin peaceful reunification" as the south Korean rulers claim.

Moreover, the Pak Jung Hi clique, hoping to maintain such "revitalized system," are raising a row of fascist repression unknown in history by taking what they call "emergency measures," impudently provoking us under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." This is another grave challenge to the entire Korean people and a never-to-be-pardoned criminal act further aggravating the north-south relations and laying a new obstacle in the way of north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification.

It is an extension of such criminal war policy and nation-splitting policy pursued by the Pak Jung Hi peppet clique down through history that they came out with the "non-aggression pact" and it is nothing but a "peace" label attached to their filthy treacherous manoeuvres.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" is not a brain child of Pak Jung Hi. The puppets have no brains even to thrash out such rubbish.

It is, to all intents and purposes, an offspring of the aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists bent on freezing the division of our country and keeping their hold on south Korea as their colony and military base and of the Japanese militarists foolishly intending to realize their old dream of the colonial rule again in south Korea by joining the former in the policy of Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists who had already written a script, mumbling about an "alternative plan" to "replace the Korean Armistice Agreement" were the first to "support" the "non-aggression pact" when Pak Jung Hi put it forward, and the Japanese militarists also actively supported it, shamelessly blaring that "the tragedy of division is better than that of reunification." This is not fortuitous.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors try to realise their aggressive aim more easily by backing up the Pak Jung Hi clique's splittist manoeuvres and placing him to the foreground, and the Pak Jung Hi clique attempts to perpetuate the split of the nation with another package of country-selling treachery labelled "non-aggression pact" at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

Today the Korean people do not want to see the country divided any longer. They do not want the repetition of the national disaster of fratricidal war.

All the peace-loving people of the world also unanimously hope that peace will be maintained and consolidated in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved as soon as possible by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

We must take the road of genuine peace to consolidate peace and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by all means in conformity with this ardent desire of the peoples within and without.

The peace agreement our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently advocated is the road to genuine peace in our country and the "non-aggression pact" the Pak Jung Hi clique are crying for is the road to confrontation and war.

Our peace agreement is the road to the peaceful reunification of the country and the "non-aggression pact" of the south Korean puppet clique is the road to permanent division.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" which presupposes the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of south Korea and aims at the perpetuation of division and "north-south co-existence" can never practically guarantee peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

If peace is to be truly consolidated in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved, the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces should be withdrawn from south Korea first of all.

The danger of war cannot be dispelled nor can the cause of reunification be accomplished as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep south Korea as their colony and military base and pursue the policies of aggression and war. Only when they have been forced out of our country can the source of war be removed practically and quickly and the way for the independent and peaceful reunification be paved smoothly.

Pyongyang's Peace Proposal

What is most urgent in putting an end to the state of confrontation between the north and the south, fundamentally improving the relations between them and promoting the cause of national reunification is to ease the tension and remove the present state of military confrontation.

We have repeatedly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn from south Korea and, as measures for removing the present state of military confrontation between the north and south, the two sides stop arms reinforcement and arms race, reduce their armies and drastically cut the armaments, totally discontinue the introduction of weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement for solving the above problems and guaranteeing that the north and south shall not resort to the force of arms against the other side.

Our proposal to conclude a peace agreement and remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south proceeds from the sincere desire to actively explore the road of peaceful reunification by putting an end to the confrontation between the north and the south and consolidating peace and creating a climate of deep trust between the north and the south.

When this proposal of ours is put into practice, the tension between the north and the south will be relaxed rapidly, a great advance made in the improvement of the north-south relations and a decisive phase opened for consolidating peace in our country and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This will also make it possible to lessen the burden of military expenses on the shoulders of the people and direct greater manpower and material resources for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living.

This measure will undoubtedly bring immense joy to the whole compatriots of the north and the south and more powerfully encourage their struggle for peaceful reunification and win the positive support and welcome of the world peace-loving people, not to mention our people.

There is no more urgent problem in improving the north-south relations and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country than to conclude a peace agreement for the purpose of easing the tension and removing the present state of military confrontation. This is the only way of achieving a durable peace in our country and accelerating its peaceful reunification.

Whether one agrees to the conclusion of a peace agreement or not today, therefore, is a touchstone proving whether he really wants peace in our country and its peaceful reunification or not.

The stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic to solve the question of the country's reunification on the principle of independence and in a peaceful way remains unchanged.

There can be neither ground nor pretext whatsoever for the south Korean rulers to refuse to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south, if they have no intention to pursue the policy of division and war.

If the south Korean rulers truly want peace and peaceful reunification, they should discard such ridiculous ruse as the "non-aggression pact" contradictory to the cause of peace and peaceful reunification, and accept without delay our proposal for signing a peace agreement between the north and the south.

We still insist now and will resolutely insist in the future, too, on our fair and aboveboard peace proposal which is fully in line with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and continue to fight vigorously for the accomplishment of our just cause.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique, in disregard of our patient efforts and sincerity, keep to the road of split and war, fooling public opinion with the row of fictitious "threat of southward invasion," they will invite bitterer hatred and indignation from the people.

Only stern judgement by history and the people await those racing headlong along the road of treachery against the nation, betraying the desire and aspiration of the people.

(**Subtitles are ours**...Ed.)

South Korean Economic Situation in Review

Last year the south Korean reactionaries haphazardly published alarming figures under the slogan of the "revitalized economy" to create an illusion among the people in discontent and madly persisted in "building up strength," talking about the economic potentials enough to predominate over someone's "strength."

But the south Korean economy was plunged into an irretrievable crisis and its character of subordination and fragility as a colonial economy revealed itself more saliently.

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK said:

"The south Korean authorities are not collaborating with the fellow countrymen now; in collusion with outside forces, they are bringing in foreign monopoly capital without limit to reduce the south Korean economy completely to a dependent economy. They are even spoiling our beautiful land by introducing the pollutional industries which are rejected as 'rubbish' in foreign countries."

Last year the traitorous fascist clique induced a colossal amount of the aggressive foreign capital on such a scale as never before.

This was one of the most serious crimes committed by this clique last year in the economic field to perpetuate the division of the country and step up war preparations for realizing its wild ambition of "prevail-over-communism unification."

The zeal of this gang in begging for foreign capital found expression in the fact that it concluded the criminal "south Korea-Japan agreement on industrial ownership" on granting by "law" the Japanese monopoly capitalists the privileges of industrial management and colonial piltage in south Korea in exchange for 170 million dollars of "financial loan" and left the South Sea continental shelf resources and shipping business under the control of the Japanese militarists to loan hundreds of millions of dollars.

According to the announcement of the "economic planning board" of south Korea, in the eleven months of last year 1,623,400,000 dollars of foreign capital or 62.3 per cent more than in the preceding one year were induced to south Korea.

In the first half of the year the foreign private capital investment increased to 165 million dollars, twice as much as in the same period of the previous year, 94.1 per cent of which was the Japanese capital.

The extensive introduction of foreign capital by the Pak clique resulted in precipitating the already devastated south Korean economy into an inextricable bog of total ruin and leaving the key economic branches in the hands of the U.S. and Japanese monopolies.

What was characteristic of the south Korean economic crisis last year was that more and more "loan"-dependent enterprises, to say nothing of middle and small enterprises, became insolvent, stagnancy and chaos became more serious in all branches of reproduction and production dropped to a considerable extent.

According to the data published in the south Korean press, such big enterprises as "Tongguk Steel," "Hanchang Pig Iron" and "Choil Silk Fabrics," to say nothing of medium and small enterprises, suspended operation or closed their doors due to the infiltration and pressure of the foreign monopoly capital, and 85 per cent of the "loan"-dependent enterprises have been brought to a crisis owing to the swelling principal and interest of "loan" and marketing difficulties.

On top of it, the crises of resources and currency in the capitalist world have exerted a devastating influence on the south Korean economy, a colonial dependent economy, shaking the south Korean economy to its very foundation and throwing it into a chaotic situation.

The U.S. imperialists' embargo on the export of raw materials and the ensuing restriction on the export of raw materials by capitalist countries have promptly dealt a fatal blow at the south Korean economy, with the result that the steel, textile, flour and foodstuff factories relying on U.S. scrap iron, cotton and other materials went bankrupt en masse.

Worse yet, the south Korean economy has faced a more serious crisis owing to the confusion in the capitalist currency system caused by the consecutive dollar crises and to the acute shortage of oil.

The currency crisis has forced the Pak clique to shoulder great additional financial burdens in redeeming loan and in foreign trade transactions.

In its trade with Japan, which accounts for nearly half of the total amount of its import, the clique had to pay additionally some 100 million dollars for the import goods by the high valuation of "yen."

Such additional payment is applied also to the principal and interest of "loan," with the result that the payment of the foreign currency has become too exorbitant to bear.

And the increase in the prices of imported materials resulted in the increase in commodity prices and the low valuation of the south Korean currency provided a favourable condition for investment, paving the way for the easier infiltration of the foreign monopoly capital.

Particularly, the Pak clique floundered in the unheard-of crisis and confusion due to the oil fluctuation. The oil fluctuation greatly affected the prices.

Again early in December last following the increase in prices in last June, the clique upped the prices of oil, electricity, sugar, sheet glass and other principal materials by 30 per cent on an average and by 91.5 per cent at maximum, which resulted in a sharp rise in the prices as a whole.

Last year was also a year of bad harvest in south Korea. Summer crops decreased by 16 per cent compared with 1969 and rice harvest was still worse.

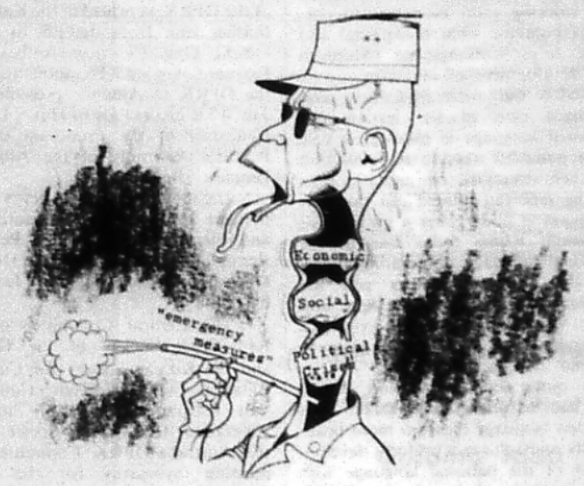
Last year the military gangsters bled the people white more viciously than ever before to step up the militarization of economy.

They set it a goal to collect 100,000 million *won* more of tax than 1972 for military "budget." They cooked up more than 130 evil economic laws mostly for the extortion of the people between October, 1972 and June, 1973.

They invented such additional means of extortion as "loan bonds," "savings" and "pensions." They bled the workers, "public employees" and peasants white by issuing "chit-books" instead of cash for 50 per cent of monthly wages and 50 per cent of money for the "purchase" of farm produce.

Last year the south Korean people have been deprived of 630,000 million *won* or 100,000 million *won* more than the previous year in the form of tax and 25,000 million *won* by forcible "savings."

As stated above, the Pak clique turned south Korea into the dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors by devastating the south Korean national economy and placing it tighter in the hands of the U.S. and Japanese monopolies through the full-scale inducement of the foreign capital and rendered the national and class contradictions more acute by precipitating the popular masses into an intolerable, miserable plight.



Tanaka's SEA Trip Totally Anachronistic

Commenting on Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's tour of five Southeast Asian countries, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Jan. 19 brands it as an anachronistic junket for aggression.

The purpose of Tanaka's Southeast Asian trip, the commentary says, was to quell the daily growing anti-Japanese sentiments in this region, maintain Japan's privileged position there and tighten her neo-colonial domination and plunder in the Southeast Asian countries. And it was chiefly aimed at securing a steady supply of raw materials for Japanese economy now facing a serious raw material crisis.

The commentary continues:

Japanese militarism subjugated many countries of Southeast Asia and bled their peoples white in the past and is intensifying aggression and pillage in this region still today.

The whole string of phraseology "good neighbourliness" and "cooperation" spelled out by Tanaka during his Southeast Asian junket only revealed the shamelessness of Japanese militarism.

His rigmarole that Japan and Southeast Asian nations should "share prosperity with each other" discloses the scheme to keep Japanese monopoly capital alive at the sacrifice of Southeast Asia.

The commentary quotes the great leader President Kim Il Sung as teaching: **"The aggressive nature of Japanese militarism remains and will remain unchanged."**

The commentary goes on:

Having infiltrated deep into Southeast Asia, Japanese militarism is craftily working to realize its old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" through changed forms and methods, far from repenting of the grave crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against the peoples in this region during World War Two.

During his recent Southeast Asian trip Tanaka made it clear that the Japanese militarism's policy of aggression to dominate and plunder Southeast Asian nations remains unchanged. He prattled that he had "no intention to shift the area of investment of Japanese capital from Southeast Asia to other region" no matter what opposition he might encounter and would increase Japan's "aid." It is widely known to the whole world that Japan's "aid" and "economic cooperation" are a noose of aggression and subjugation.

It is clear to everyone that under the name of "aid" the Japanese militarists are trying to make Southeast Asia thoroughly dependent on Japan as a market of Japanese surplus goods, a supplier of raw materials for Japanese industry now suffering an acute shortage of raw materials, a sewage for the discharges of Japanese pollution industries and a ground of Japanese capital investment bringing it highest profits. It is nobody's secret either that they are making preparations for their military and political aggression of Southeast Asia on the basis of their economic aggression of it.

The commentary stresses:

Japanese militarism's sinister reinvasion design on Asia is a wild anachronistic dream going against the trend of history and the demand and aspiration of the Asian people.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples triggered off by Tanaka's junket is a stern warning to the Japanese militarists blinded with aggressive designs on Asia.

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